Data Needs Survey

October 13

2009

We surveyed local, regional and state professionals in order to better understand the needs of data and information to help meet the Strategic Growth Council's mandate.

A product of the Strategic Growth Council

THE
Strategic Growth Council

October 2009

Data Needs Survey

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ABOUT THE SURVEY

The Strategic Growth Council (Council) formed a Data Subcommittee at the May Committee meeting. This working group was formed to identity data and information needs, both Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and non-GIS for state, regional and local governments. The data intent of the workgroup is to help inform the Council about data and information needs and in particular provide guidance on the implementation of Proposition 84, Chapter 9 Sustainable Communities programs and Council objectives as they relate to funding data and information.

Data Subcommittee Members

Michael Byrne – Office of the State Chief Information Officer
Luree Stetson – Great Places Management Team
John Ellison – Natural Resources Agency
Linda Rudolf – California Department of Public Health
Marian Ashe – California Environmental Protection Agency
Mitch Baker – California Department of Transportation

Technical Support

David Harris – California Natural Resources Agency
Roger Kunkel – California Natural Resources Agency
Mathew Stone – California Department of Public Healht

Subcommittee Scope and Objectives

The Strategic Growth Council (Council) is charged with developing a process to coordinate state agency activities so they assist and support the planning and development of sustainable communities which strengthen the economy, ensure social equity, and enhance environmental stewardship. These activities include:

- Improving air and water quality
- Protecting natural resource and agriculture lands
- Promoting public health
- Increasing the availability of affordable housing
- Improving infrastructure systems
- Revitalizing urban and community centers and
- Assisting state and local entities in meeting AB 32 goals.

Give the scope and objectives above, it is critical that the Council understand the local, regional, and state data and information needs in order to more strategically fund proposals for data

collection and assemblage as they relate to the Council. The Subcommittee therefore engaged in a survey process to gather this information.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview of Survey

The survey collected basic information on the respondent (e.g. Agency and Government Function). The survey focused on a list of 31 data and information types. Respondents were asked to rate the importance and availability of these types. Respondents were also provided with an opportunity to provide comments on all types as well as general comments.

Overview of Survey Method

The survey was an on-line survey. A survey letter was drafted by Subcommittee staff and distributed by the Council. The survey letter was widely distributed to State, Regional and Local offices. State distribution was handled through Council staff. Regional and Local distribution mailings handled by the League of California Cities and the California Association of Counties. The respondents were presented with the same letter on the survey front page, as went out in the initial call for the survey. The survey was left open for respondents from August 4, 2009 through September 24, 2009.

Overview of results

There were 122 total respondents to the survey. Table 1 below presents the distribution of the types of respondents. Table 2 presents the distribution of government function of the respondents.

Respondent Type		
	Respondents	**Percent**
City	63	51.64
County	27	22.13
Regional	13	10.66
State	19	15.57

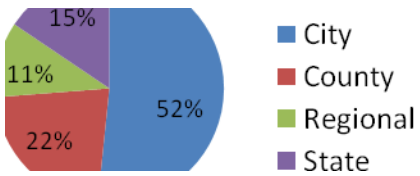


Table 1

Respondent Function		
	Respondents	Percent
City Council	1	0.82
Economic Development, Commerce & Taxation	4	3.28
Energy Management & Sustainability	1	0.82
Environmental Protection, Monitoring & Regulation	13	10.66
GIS	1	0.82
General Government	1	0.82
General Management	1	0.82
Health & Human Services	4	3.28
Housing and Federal block grant programs	1	0.82
Infrastructure Planning, Construction & Operation	6	4.92
Land Use Planning	63	51.64
Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, Incarceration & Rehabilitation	2	1.64
Legislative Affairs & Grants	1	0.82
Many of the above - we should be able to pick a few	1	0.82
Natural Resource Conservation, Management & Risk Assessment	4	3.28
Private Business	1	0.82
Recreation	1	0.82
Regional Planning	1	0.82
Transportation	12	9.84
all of the above	1	0.82
citywide sustainability efforts	1	0.82
overall public policy	1	0.82

Table 2

Key findings

• Most data are essential or important. Respondents described 19 data types as clearly being 'Essential' or 'Important' (more than 65% of respondents listed this way).	The top five most important data types are; Planning (93%), Environment (92%), Basemap (91%), Land ownership (89%), and Social Demographic (87%).
• Most data are available, but 5 data sets are described as clearly un-available. Respondents described these as being the least available – clearly having 'Marginal' or 'No Known Source' (more than 40% of respondents listed this way).	The top five most un-available data types are; Climate (52%), Social – Transportation (50%), Social – Behavioral (44%), Economic – Natural Resources (40%), and Economic (40%)
• There are four datasets which respondents listed as having 'No known source' the most. (more than 35% of the time)	These four are; Oceans (44%), Geodetic (42%), Military (41%), Health (39%) and Health – Clinical (39%).
• Three data types are described as being 'Essential' or 'Important' AND largely un-available ('Marginal' or 'No known Source'	These three are; Social Transportation (77% Important and 50% unavailable), Climate (63% Important and 52% unavailable), Economic – Natural Resources (56% Important and 41% Unavailable)

Table 3 lists the results of each data type by Important (Essential AND Important), Unavailable (Marginal and No Known Source) and Unknown availability.

	Data Type	Important	Unavailable	Unknown
1	FARMING	33.33%	33.33%	27.35%
2	BIOTA	68.33%	26.50%	17.95%
3	BOUNDARIES	79.17%	9.40%	5.13%
4	CLIMATE	63.33%	52.14%	14.53%
5	ECONOMY	80.83%	39.32%	8.55%
6	ECONOMY_NR	55.83%	41.03%	21.37%
7	ELEVATION	65.00%	20.51%	8.55%

	Data Type	Important	Unavailable	Unknown
8	ENIRONMENT	91.67%	34.19%	7.69%
9	GEOSCIENCE	69.17%	29.06%	11.97%
10	HEALTH	37.50%	35.04%	39.32%
11	HEALTH_CLIN	33.33%	32.48%	39.32%
12	BASEMAP	90.83%	17.95%	5.98%
13	LANDCOVER	70.83%	29.06%	14.53%
14	IMAGERY	80.00%	20.51%	5.98%
15	MILITARY	30.00%	29.91%	41.03%
16	INLANDWATER	82.50%	30.77%	10.26%
17	GEODETIC	39.17%	26.50%	42.74%
18	OCEANS	38.33%	32.48%	44.44%
19	LANDOWN	89.17%	25.64%	2.56%
20	PLANNING	92.50%	34.19%	2.56%
21	SOCIAL_CUL	68.33%	34.19%	16.24%
22	SOCIAL_DEMO	87.50%	19.66%	4.27%
23	SOCIAL_SERV	44.17%	29.06%	33.33%
24	SOCIAL_POL	27.50%	26.50%	29.06%
25	SOCIAL_EDUC	36.67%	28.21%	29.06%
26	SOCIAL_BEHAV	33.33%	44.44%	34.19%
27	SOCIAL_TRANSP	77.50%	49.57%	11.11%
28	SOCIAL_REC	70.00%	23.08%	8.55%
29	STRUCTURES	78.33%	37.61%	9.40%
30	TRANSP	81.67%	30.77%	8.55%
31	UTILITIES	72.50%	31.62%	14.53%

Table 3

Staff recommendation

TO BE WRITTEN

SURVEY LETTER

August 4, 2009
Dear Local, Regional, or State Governmental Entity:

The Strategic Growth Council is seeking your help in determining the data and information needs of local, regional, and State governmental entities in order to develop sustainable communities. The Council was created by SB 732 (Chapter 729, 2008) to promote sustainable communities, coordinate State programs that improve air and water quality, natural resource protection, availability of affordable housing, transportation choices, sustainable land use planning, and to make available data and information for these purposes.

The Council's Data and Information Work Group has developed an on-line survey to collect input that will help the Council better understand what data and information are important and available to implement programs that support the development of sustainable communities. We would like to request that you forward this survey to the program managers and relevant experts in your organization who are responsible for utilizing data in the domains of: land use planning, public health, the environment, housing, transportation, public works, homeland security, natural resources, economic development, law enforcement, and other non-GIS programs. The on-line survey will take approximately 15 minutes to complete and can be accessed at http://sgc.ca.gov/survey.html. Responses should be based on the respondent's experience with the data and information as it relates to his or her program.

Please instruct respondents to answer all survey questions to the best of their abilities. If particular data or information is not within the respondent's area of expertise, please answer "Unknown" for both the Importance and Availability questions. If data is deemed to be of marginal availability or of no known source, a respondent should provide comments on whether this data/information, if available, would help make better decisions in his or her job, or why it's important to his or her work. *Completion of survey responses are requested on or before August 21, 2009.*

Your organization's comments about the importance and availability of key data and information will help the Council to formulate and prioritize key data and information priorities, policies, and guidelines. Survey results will be combined by category and then shared with the public.

Thank you for your interest in this important survey. If you have any questions, you may contact the Strategic Growth Council's work group by emailing Michael Byrne at mbyrne@cio.ca.gov or calling (916) 403-9630.

Sincerely,

Strategic Growth Council
Data and Information Work Group

SURVEY

The Survey was had the following introduction;

Welcome to the Strategic Growth Council's (SGC) Data Survey. The SGC wants to know what data are needed for planning land use so that gaps in the availability of important data can be identified and addressed. This survey is directed at program experts in state, regional, county and city government agencies in California.

The following categories are used to indicate importance of data to land use planning:
Essential = Must have, can't do job without these data
Important = Very useful, lack of these data compromises effective planning
Useful = Nice to have but can do without
Not Important = Not needed
Unknown = No opinion or unknown

The following categories are used to indicate availability of data of adequate quality for land use planning:
Excellent = Data readily available; cost and condition not a problem
Adequate = Data available but requires an investment of either funds or additional work
Marginal = Data hard to find, afford or obtain

No known source = Data can't be found and/or obtained
Unknown = No opinion or unknown

We captured information of each participant's name, Job Title, Email, Agency Type (State, Regional, County, or City), Agency Name, Department, and government function.

We then asked each respondent to rate the Importance (Essential, Important, Useful, Not Important or Unknown) and Availability (Essential, Important, Useful, Not Important, Unknown) for all of the following 31 categories.

	Title	Examples
1	Farming Data: Related to rearing of animals and/or cultivation of plants	Agriculture, irrigation, aquaculture, plantations, herding, plant and animal pests and diseases, areas suitable for biofuel production, herbicide/pesticide use and impacts on soil and water, manure stockpiles and impacts of run-off on soil and water, methane from farming and livestock
2	Biota Data: Flora and/or fauna in the wild (natural environments)	Wildlife, vegetation, biological sciences, ecology, wilderness, sea life, wetland ecology, habitat, protected and endangered species, migration of wetlands, effects on lakes and stream life related to climate change, wildfire effects on biota, invasive species, forest ecology/management, plant and animal pests and diseases
3	Boundaries Data: Political and administrative boundaries and related non-boundary information	Political and administrative boundaries, counties, cities and townships, voting districts and polling places, neighborhoods, zip codes
4	Atmosphere & Climate Data: Processes and phenomena of the atmosphere	Cloud cover, weather, climate, atmospheric conditions, climate change, precipitation, annual temperature trends, regional temperature trends, greenhouse gas emission inventories
5	Economy - General Data: Economic activities, conditions and employment, factors associated with monetary/fiscal status of community, individuals, and distribution of wealth	Production, labor, revenue, commerce, industry, manufacturing, poverty, social well-being, income, wealth, economic development, potential costs associated with climate change mitigation/adaptation, preferential use of local labor, economic and environmental justice
6	Economy - Natural Resources Data: Commercial use of natural resources	Tourism and ecotourism, forestry, fisheries, commercial or subsistence hunting, mineral, oil and gas exploration and production, mining, wind farms, wave energy
7	Elevation Data	Digital elevation models, slope, altitude, derived products
8	Importance of Environment Data: Environmental resources, protection, conservation and modeling	Environmental pollution, CEQA/NEPA environmental impact assessment, monitoring environmental risk, modeling, nature reserves, landscape, water quality, air quality, recycling centers, environmental hazards, infill, groundwater basins and recharge areas, aquifers, GHG emission mitigation & mitigation plan development, criteria pollutants and other air, water and soil contaminant measurements
9	Geoscientific Data: Pertaining to the sciences dealing with the composition, structure and origin of the earth's rocks and associated processes	Geophysical features and processes, geochemistry, geology, oil and mineral resources and hazards, earthquakes, fault zones, volcanic activity, landslides, gravity and magnetic information, soils, hydrogeology (groundwater), erosion, stability/vulnerability of coastal features, gullying and loss of top soils

10	Health - Medical & Healthcare Services Data: Encompasses a range of health care services, including primary care, specialty care, emergency services, mental health services, long-term care, oral health care, and alternative care	Hospital ER and Discharge Data, Health Provider data, EHR, providers by type and per/population, facilities, population access to care, insurance coverage, reimbursement rates, utilization rates
11	Health Data - Population, Public & Environmental Health Data: Related to core functions within Public Health (IOM, 1988); Assessment (prevention, early detection, and optimal management of a range of health problems), Policy Development (development, regulation, and enforcement of standards) and Assurance (budget allocations and financial arrangements for service provision); local environmental hazards (air emissions, fugitive discharges/releases from hazardous waste sites and local emergency incidents	BRFSS, NHIS, CHIS, Public health program-centric data and health behaviors (vital statistics, communicable disease, chronic disease incidence/prevalence, nutrition, obesity/physical activity rates, tobacco use rates, immunizations, labs, outreach, school based clinics, hygiene, substance abuse, mental health, domestic violence, injury prevention, etc.), Regulation (sanitation, food safety, licensing and violations, etc.); Local/State/Federal budget expenditures towards health services: hazardous waste sites, permitted facilities, toxic release inventory sites, petroleum sites
12	Base Map Data: General base maps, place names	Topographic maps, digital topographic maps, base cartographic reference features that span multiple theme categories, imagery, unclassified images, annotations, place names, bathymetry, altitude
13	Land Cover Data: Description and characteristics of the land's surface	Land cover, vegetation, bare rock, pavement, grass, forest, urbanized
14	Imagery Data: Remotely sensed imagery and photographic data	Aerial photographs, satellite imagery
15	Military Data: Military bases, structures, activities	Barracks, training grounds, military transportation, information collection, air space, bases (open and closed) with toxic clean up activities, information on toxics including chemical, munitions/explosives, and biological warfare agents
16	Inland Waters Data: Inland water features, drainage systems and their characteristics	Rivers and lakes, water utilization plans, dams, levees, currents, floods, hydrographic charts, watersheds, wetland boundaries, forests boundaries, revised 100-year flood zones, reaches with strong infiltration capability (for groundwater recharge), predictions of droughts and floods, areas susceptible to invasive species (e.g., recreational lakes), impacts of climate change on water supply and water quality
17	Geodetic Data: Earth positional information and services	Geodetic networks, control points
18	Oceans & Estuaries Data: Features and characteristics of salt water bodies	Tides, tidal waves, coastal information, reefs, range of wind speeds, projected wave heights for various scenarios, wave predictions for sea level rise scenarios, locations of sandbars, zones susceptible to coastal erosion (cliffs and beaches), areas susceptible to invasive species, climate change impacts on sea-level
19	Land Ownership & Easements Data: Pertaining to interest in real property	Cadastral surveys, land ownership, parcel boundaries, rights-of-way, easements, property taxation, geocoding reference data, environmentally-related land-use covenants & deed restrictions, water rights

20	Planning & Development/Policy Data: Information derived from or used in planning and development efforts	Land use, open space, zoning, development plans, housing costs, industrial/residential segregation (Assess Built Environment), Brownfield redevelopment sites, Land Use Covenant/Operation and Maintenance Agreements for contaminated /cleaned up toxic sites, climate action plans, areas vulnerable to various effects of climate change (flooding, drought, wildfires, extreme heat), Greenhouse gas emission inventory protocols.
21	Social Environment - Cultural Data: Cultural, historical or archeological information	Human settlement, historical and archeological sites
22	Social Environment - Demographics Data: Population characteristics	Census (households, socio-economics, immigration, age), vulnerable populations, sub-county population estimates/projections
23	Social Environment - Services Data: Human services related to social, justice and emergency functions	Human social services, emergency service provider districts, crime analysis, correctional facilities, 211 data, governmental services
24	Social Environment - Political Data: Aspects of community political participation and makeup	Election results/voting rates, voting registration rates, political party proportions,
25	Social Environment - Education Data: Related to a population's educational attainment and functioning, separate from socio-economic status	Schools, school performance data, funding, educational attainment, school characteristics, curriculum/policy
26	Social Environment - Behavior Data: Related to social perceptions related to community, community structure, personal well-being, behaviors that affect health, determinants for premature morbidity and death	Indicators that assess access to nutritious foods, social connectivity, perceptions on crime, crime data, tobacco use, physical activity, diet/obesity, alcohol and illicit drug use, and violence (also in health section)
27	Social Environment - Transportation Related Social Factors Data: Related to social structure of transportation utilized by community and ability to prevent adverse health events and adequately cover social need (safety, traffic patterns, infrastructure, public transportation, vehicles counts, miles traveled, funding for public transportation)	Traffic Injury/Death data, types and magnitude of pollution as result of transportation-related activity, transportation system (public, bicycle, adequate infrastructure, pedestrian accessibility)
28	Social Environment - Recreation Data: Outdoor, non-commercial recreational facilities and services	Parks, recreational facilities, trails, access points, lakes/reservoirs, boat launches, marinas
29	Structures Data: Related to details of man made structures	Buildings, schools, universities, museums, hospitals, churches, factories, housing, monuments, shops, towers, building foot prints, architectural and structural plans, green building designs, coastal structures (seawalls, groins, piers, revetments)
30	Transportation Data: Means and aids for conveying persons and/or goods; provides for the mobility and accessibility of people, goods, services, and information through an integrated, multimodal network	Roads, bridges, airports, airstrips, heliports, port facilities, warehousing, districts, shipping routes, tunnels, nautical charts, vehicle or vessel location, aeronautical charts, railways, bike and walking trails, geocoding reference data

31	Utilities & Communication Data: Energy, water, waste water and communications infrastructure and services includes consumers, consumption and service areas	Hydroelectric, geothermal, solar and nuclear sources of energy, coal and oil resources, LNG/methane terminals/resources/sources/storage facilities, wind farms, water purification and distribution, sewage collection and disposal, storm and sewage outfalls, waste storage and treatment, landfills, disposal sites, electricity and gas distribution, data communication, telecommunication, radio, communication networks, water conveyance systems and infrastructure

Participants were given the opportunity to comment on each Data type and also could provide general comments. All comments are presented in the Detailed Results section.

DETAILED RESULTS

Agency Respondents

Agency Name	Number of Respondents
Air Resources Board	1
Amador County	1
Amador County Air Pollution Control District	1
Amador County Transportation Commission	1
Business, Transportation and Housing	3
Butte County Association of Governments	1
Butte County Department of Development Services	1
Butte Local Agency Formation Commission	1
CA Dept of Public Health	1
CA Natural Resources	1
CITY OF SUISUN CITY	1
CIWMB	1
Cal EPA	1
Cal/EPA	1
California Energy Commission	1
California Environmental Protection Agency	1
California Integrated Waste Management Board	1
California Natural Resources Agency	1
City of Antioch	1
City of Arcata	2
City of Arroyo Grande	1
City of Benicia	3
City of Buellton	1
City of Burlingame	1
City of Carpinteria	1
City of Chico	1

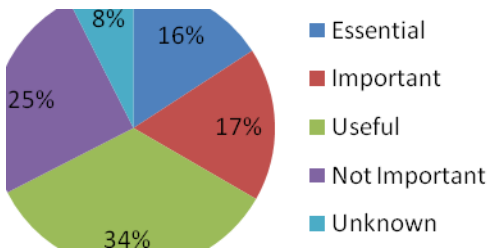
Agency Name	Number of Respondents
City of Citrus Heights	1
City of Coachella	1
City of Colusa	1
City of Covina	1
City of Escalon	1
City of Fairfield	1
City of Fowler	1
City of Fremont	1
City of Greenfield	1
City of Hughson	1
City of Huntington Beach	1
City of Irwindale	1
City of Lakeport	1
City of Loma Linda	1
City of Long Beach	1
City of Manteca	1
City of Merced	1
City of Morgan Hill	1
City of Novato	1
City of Ojai	2
City of Ontario	2
City of Orinda	1
City of Oroville	1
City of Palmdale	1
City of Rancho Mirage	1
City of Redding	1
City of Redlands	1
City of Riverside	2
City of San Buenaventura	1
City of San Carlos	1
City of San Marcos	1
City of Santa Barbara	1
City of Santa Clarita	1
City of Santa Cruz	1
City of Santa Maria	1
City of Santa Rosa	1
City of Turlock	1
City of Vista	2
City of Whittier	1
City of Woodland	1
City ofg Sonoma	1
Council of Fresno County Governements	1
County of Amador	1
County of Contra Costa	1
County of Glenn	1
County of Inyo	1

Agency Name	Number of Respondents
County of Los Angeles	1
County of San Bernardino	1
County of San Diego	2
County of San Luis Obispo	1
County of Santa Cruz	2
County of Sonoma	1
County of Tuolumne	2
Environmental Health Division, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health	1
HCD	1
HHS	1
Health and Human Services	1
Humboldt	1
Inyo County	1
Kern COG	1
Kings County Associations of Governments	1
Los Angeles County	1
Los Angeles County Department of Public Health	1
Merced County	1
Municipal Services Agency	1
Natural Resource Agency	1
Natural Resources	1
Oakdale	1
Pacifica	1
Resources	1
Rolling Raven, LLC	1
Sacramento Area Council of Governments	1
Sacramento LAFCo	1
San Luis Obispo Council of Governments	1
Santa Barbara County Association of Governments	1
Santa Rosa	1
Southern Calif. Association of Governments	1
Stanislaus Council of Governments	1
Stanislaus County	1
Tehama County Planning	1
Town of Apple Valley	1
Town of Colma	1
Ventura County	1
city of sanger	1

Farming

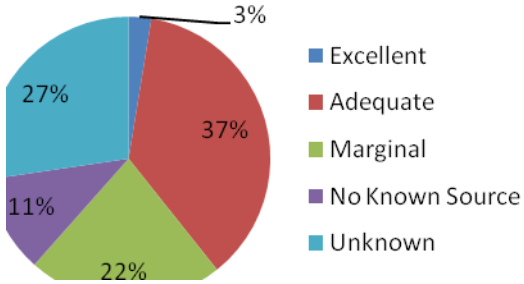
Importance

	Responses
Essential	19
Important	21
Useful	41
Not Important	30
Unknown	9



Availability

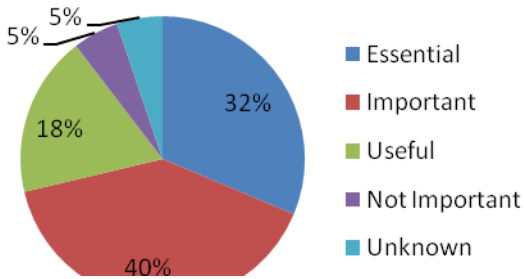
	Responses
Excellent	3
Adequate	43
Marginal	26
No Known Source	13
Unknown	32



Biota

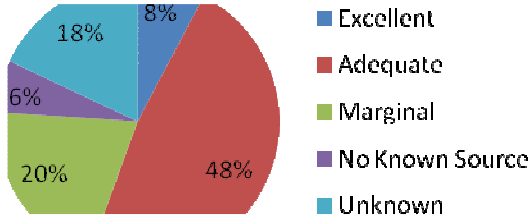
Importance

	Responses
Essential	36
Important	46
Useful	21
Not Important	6
Unknown	6



Availability

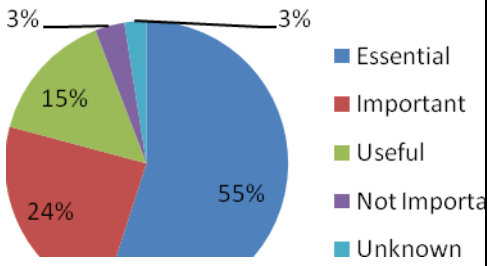
	Responses
Excellent	9
Adequate	56
Marginal	24
No Known Source	7
Unknown	21



Boundaries

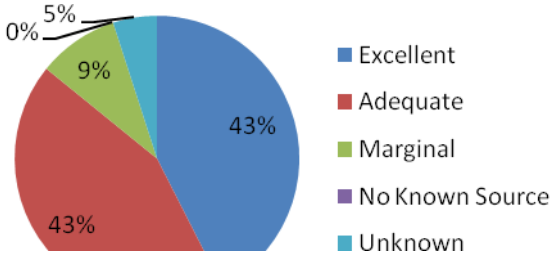
Importance

	Responses
Essential	66
Important	29
Useful	18
Not Important	4
Unknown	3



Availability

	Responses
Excellent	9
Adequate	56
Marginal	24
No Known Source	7
Unknown	21

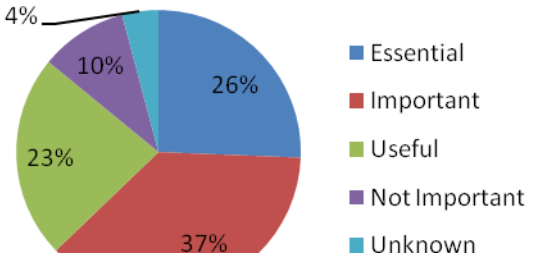


Strategic Growth Council – Data Survey

CLIMATE

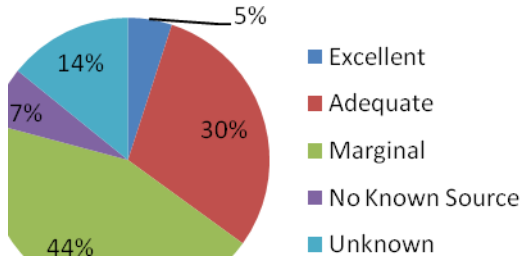
Importance

	Responses
Essential	31
Important	45
Useful	28
Not Important	12
Unknown	5



Availability

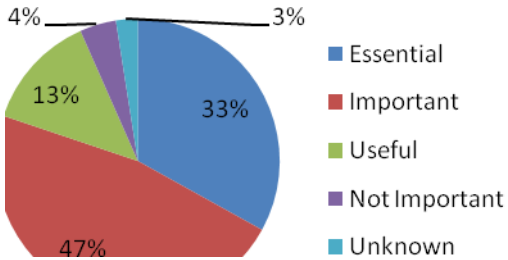
	Responses
Excellent	6
Adequate	36
Marginal	53
No Known Source	8
Unknown	17



ECONOMY

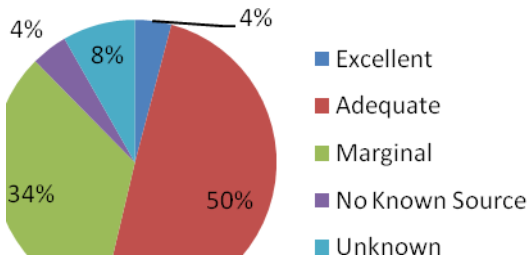
Importance

	Responses
Essential	40
Important	57
Useful	16
Not Important	6
Unknown	3



Availability

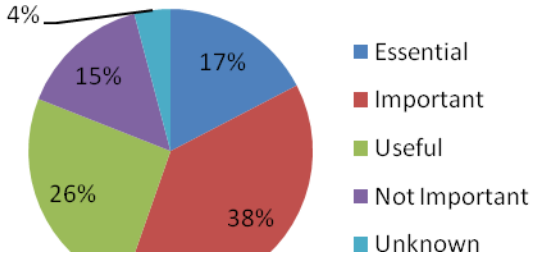
	Responses
Excellent	5
Adequate	60
Marginal	41
No Known Source	5
Unknown	10



ECONOMY – NATURAL RESOURCES

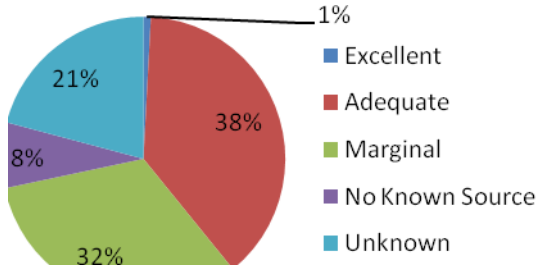
Importance

	Responses
Essential	21
Important	46
Useful	31
Not Important	18
Unknown	5



Availability

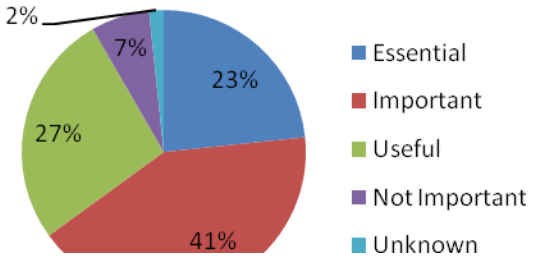
	Responses
Excellent	1
Adequate	46
Marginal	39
No Known Source	9
Unknown	25



ELEVATION

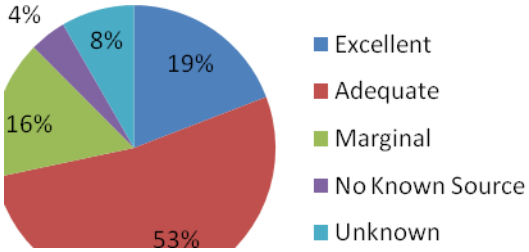
Importance

	Responses
Essential	28
Important	50
Useful	32
Not Important	8
Unknown	2



Availability

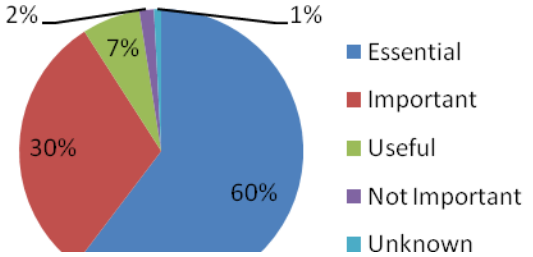
	Responses
Excellent	23
Adequate	63
Marginal	19
No Known Source	5
Unknown	10



ENVIRONMENT

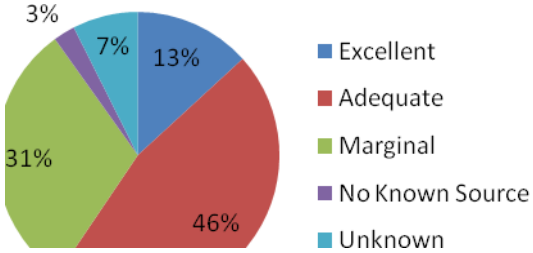
Importance

	Responses
Essential	73
Important	37
Useful	8
Not Important	2
Unknown	1



Availability

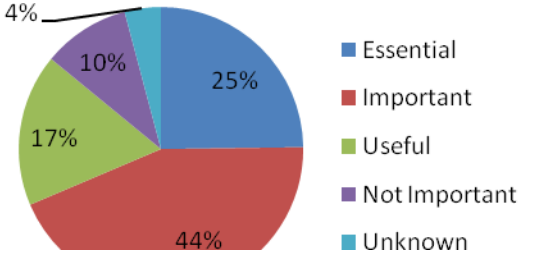
	Responses
Excellent	16
Adequate	56
Marginal	37
No Known Source	3
Unknown	9



GEOSCIENCE

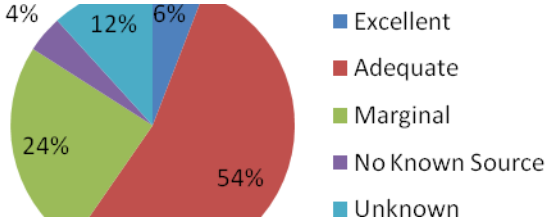
Importance

	Responses
Essential	30
Important	53
Useful	21
Not Important	12
Unknown	5



Availability

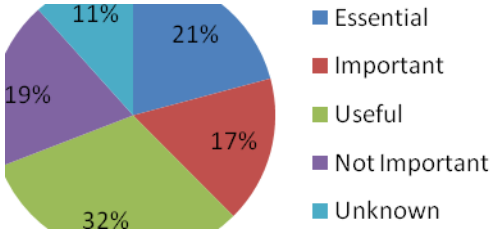
	Responses
Excellent	7
Adequate	64
Marginal	29
No Known Source	5
Unknown	14



HEALTH

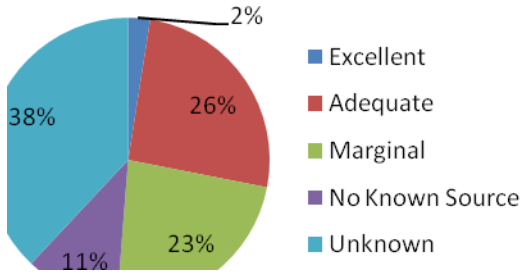
Importance

	Responses
Essential	25
Important	20
Useful	38
Not Important	23
Unknown	14



Availability

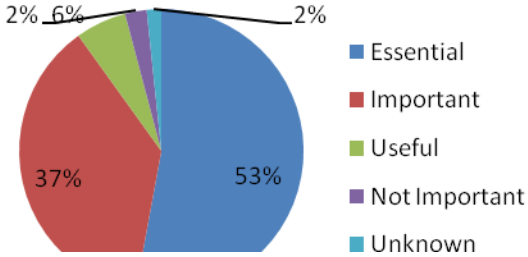
	Responses
Excellent	3
Adequate	31
Marginal	28
No Known Source	13
Unknown	46



BASEMAP

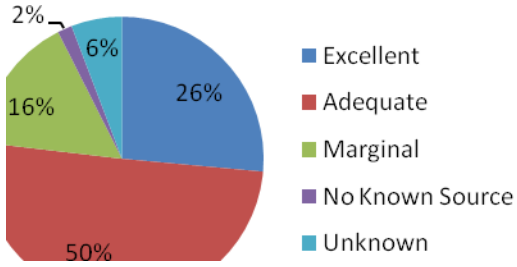
Importance

	Responses
Essential	64
Important	45
Useful	7
Not Important	3
Unknown	2



Availability

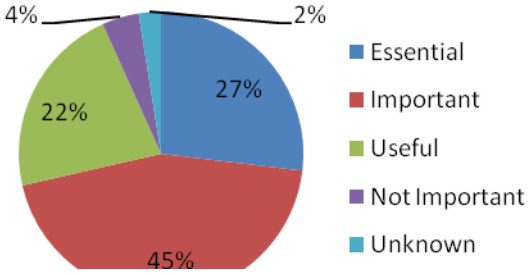
	Responses
Excellent	32
Adequate	61
Marginal	19
No Known Source	2
Unknown	7



LANDCOVER

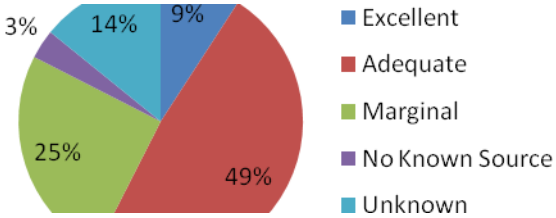
Importance

	Responses
Essential	32
Important	53
Useful	26
Not Important	5
Unknown	3



Availability

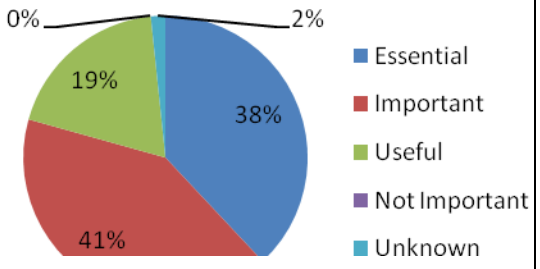
	Responses
Excellent	11
Adequate	58
Marginal	30
No Known Source	4
Unknown	17



IMAGERY

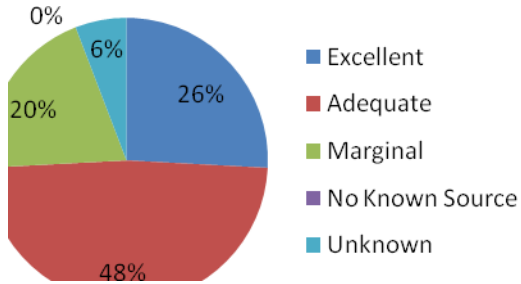
Importance

	Responses
Essential	46
Important	50
Useful	23
Not Important	0
Unknown	2



Availability

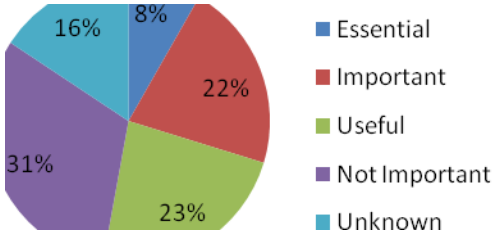
	Responses
Excellent	31
Adequate	58
Marginal	24
No Known Source	0
Unknown	7



MILITARY

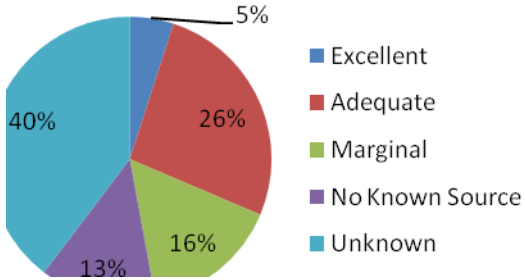
Importance

	Responses
Essential	10
Important	26
Useful	28
Not Important	38
Unknown	19



Availability

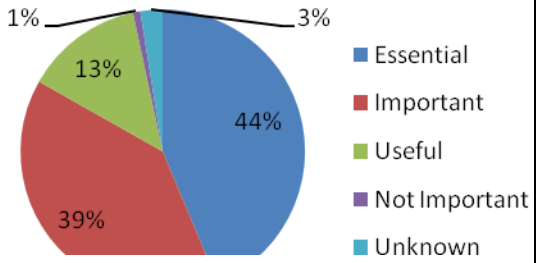
	Responses
Excellent	6
Adequate	32
Marginal	19
No Known Source	16
Unknown	48



INLAND WATER

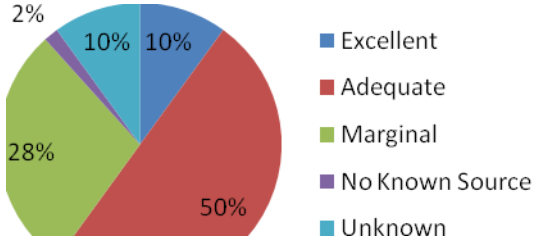
Importance

	Responses
Essential	52
Important	47
Useful	16
Not Important	1
Unknown	3



Availability

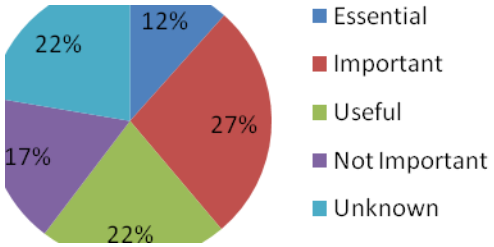
	Responses
Excellent	12
Adequate	60
Marginal	34
No Known Source	2
Unknown	12



GEODETIC

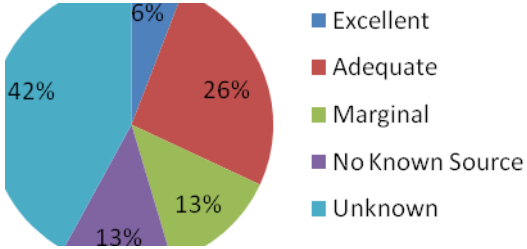
Importance

	Responses
Essential	14
Important	33
Useful	26
Not Important	21
Unknown	27



Availability

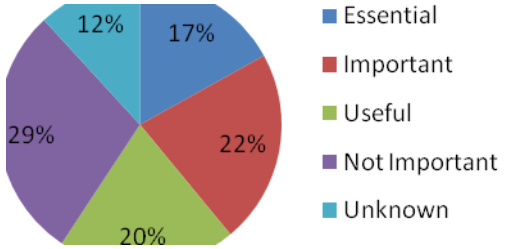
	Responses
Excellent	7
Adequate	31
Marginal	16
No Known Source	15
Unknown	50



OCEANS

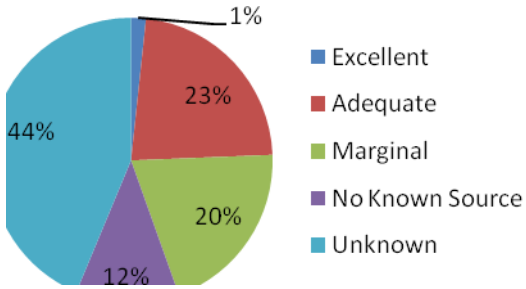
Importance

	Responses
Essential	20
Important	26
Useful	24
Not Important	34
Unknown	14



Availability

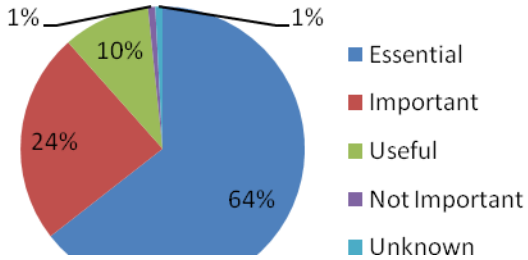
	Responses
Excellent	2
Adequate	27
Marginal	24
No Known Source	14
Unknown	52



LAND OWNERSHIP

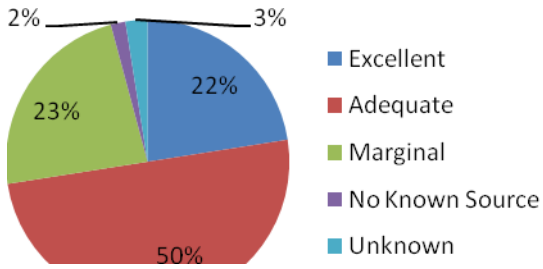
Importance

	Responses
Essential	78
Important	29
Useful	12
Not Important	1
Unknown	1



Availability

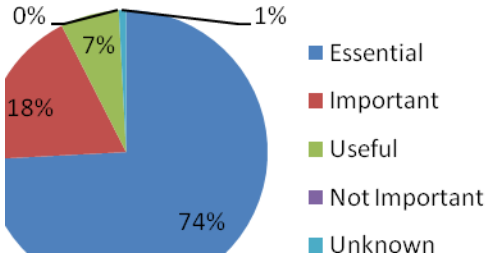
	Responses
Excellent	27
Adequate	60
Marginal	28
No Known Source	2
Unknown	3



PLANNING

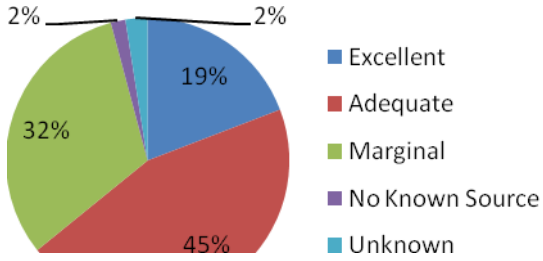
Importance

	Responses
Essential	89
Important	55
Useful	8
Not Important	0
Unknown	1



Availability

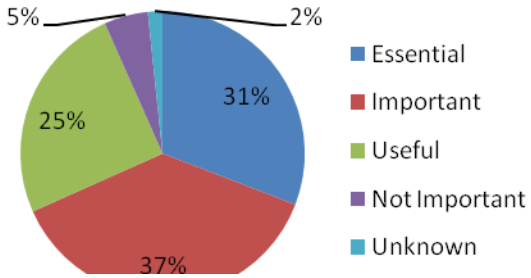
	Responses
Excellent	23
Adequate	54
Marginal	38
No Known Source	2
Unknown	3



SOCIAL CULTURAL

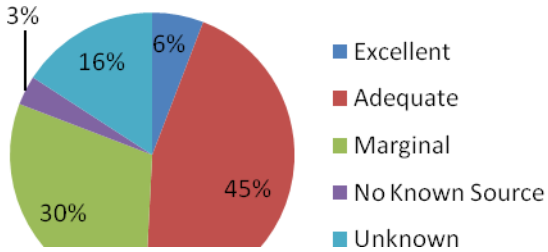
Importance

	Responses
Essential	37
Important	45
Useful	30
Not Important	6
Unknown	2



Availability

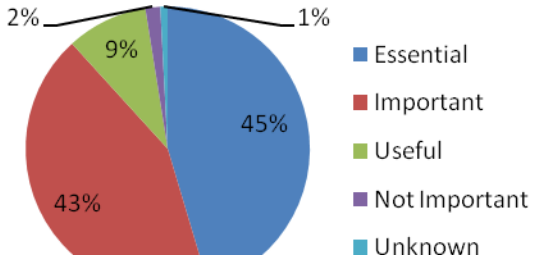
	Responses
Excellent	7
Adequate	54
Marginal	36
No Known Source	4
Unknown	19



SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHIC

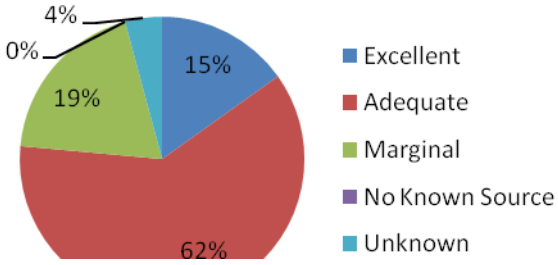
Importance

	Responses
Essential	54
Important	51
Useful	11
Not Important	2
Unknown	1



Availability

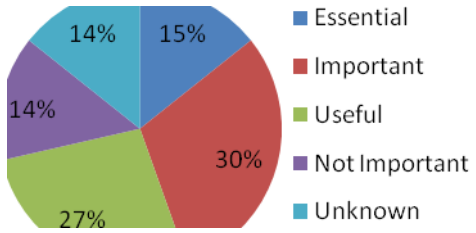
	Responses
Excellent	18
Adequate	73
Marginal	23
No Known Source	0
Unknown	5



SOCIAL SERVICES

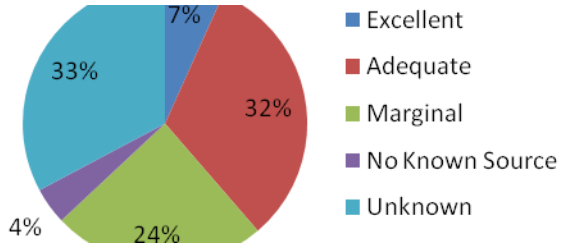
Importance

	Responses
Essential	17
Important	36
Useful	32
Not Important	17
Unknown	17



Availability

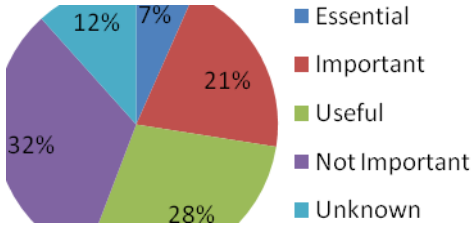
	Responses
Excellent	8
Adequate	38
Marginal	29
No Known Source	5
Unknown	39



SOCIAL POLITICAL

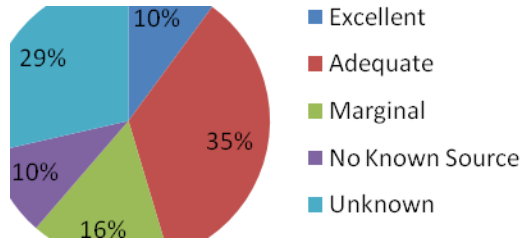
Importance

	Responses
Essential	8
Important	25
Useful	34
Not Important	39
Unknown	14



Availability

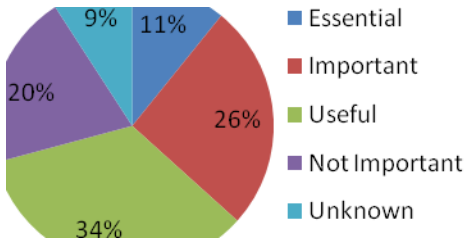
	Responses
Excellent	12
Adequate	42
Marginal	19
No Known Source	12
Unknown	34



SOCIAL EDUCATION

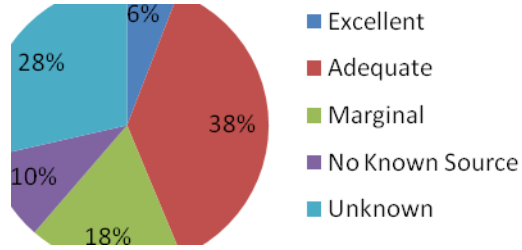
Importance

	Responses
Essential	13
Important	31
Useful	41
Not Important	24
Unknown	11



Availability

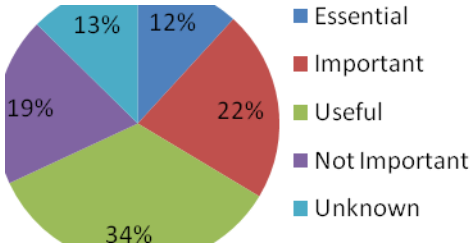
	Responses
Excellent	7
Adequate	45
Marginal	21
No Known Source	12
Unknown	34



SOCIAL BEHAVIORAL

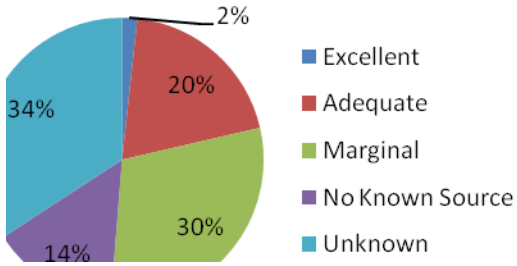
Importance

	Responses
Essential	14
Important	26
Useful	41
Not Important	23
Unknown	15



Availability

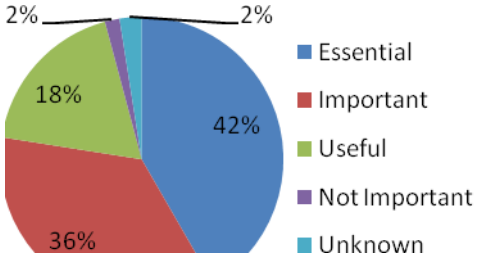
	Responses
Excellent	2
Adequate	23
Marginal	35
No Known Source	17
Unknown	40



SOCIAL TRANSPORTAION

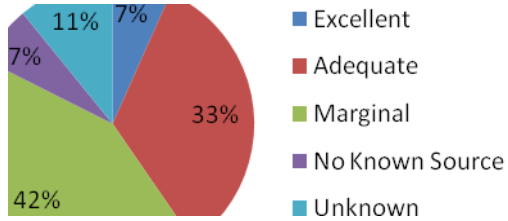
Importance

	Responses
Essential	50
Important	43
Useful	22
Not Important	2
Unknown	3



Availability

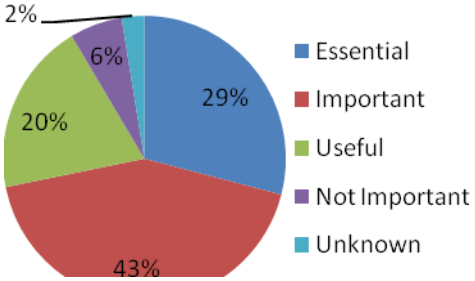
	Responses
Excellent	8
Adequate	40
Marginal	50
No Known Source	8
Unknown	13



SOCIAL REC

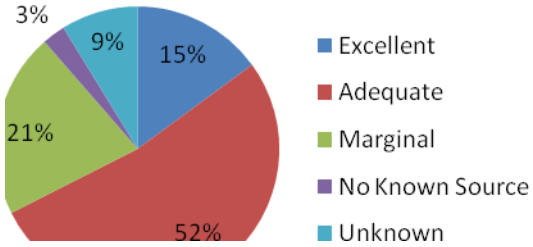
Importance

	Responses
Essential	34
Important	50
Useful	23
Not Important	7
Unknown	3



Availability

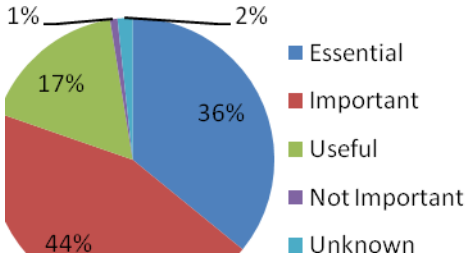
	Responses
Excellent	17
Adequate	60
Marginal	24
No Known Source	3
Unknown	10



STRUCTURES

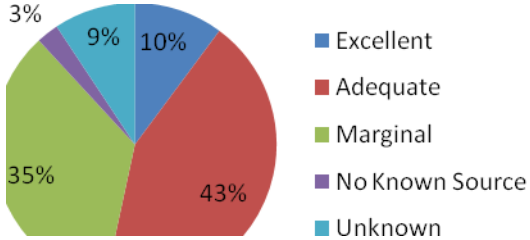
Importance

	Responses
Essential	42
Important	52
Useful	20
Not Important	1
Unknown	2



Availability

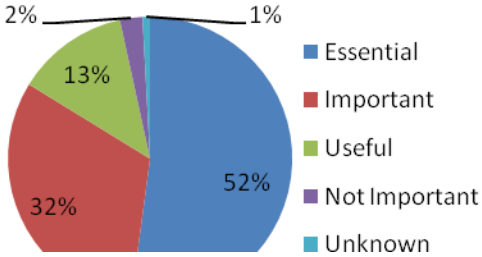
	Responses
Excellent	12
Adequate	51
Marginal	41
No Known Source	3
Unknown	11



TRANSPORTATION

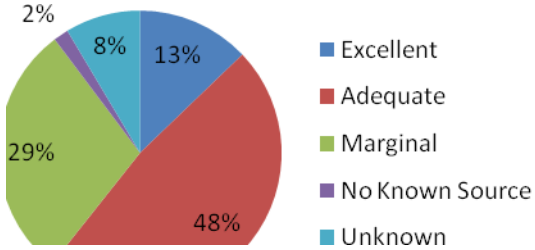
Importance

	Responses
Essential	61
Important	37
Useful	15
Not Important	3
Unknown	1



Availability

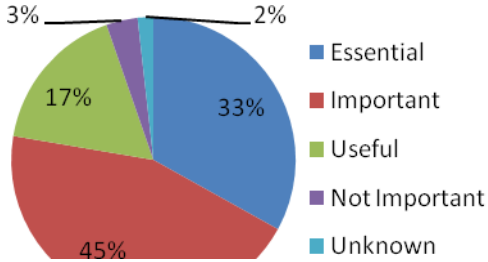
	Responses
Excellent	15
Adequate	56
Marginal	34
No Known Source	2
Unknown	10



UTILITIES

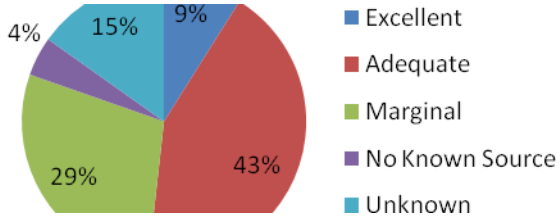
Importance

	Responses
Essential	37
Important	50
Useful	19
Not Important	4
Unknown	2



Availability

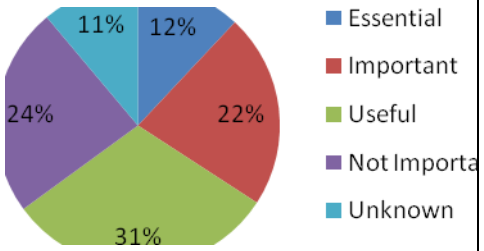
	Responses
Excellent	10
Adequate	48
Marginal	32
No Known Source	5
Unknown	17



HEALTH CLIN

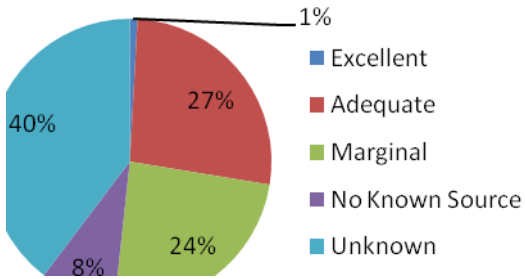
Importance

	Responses
Essential	14
Important	26
Useful	36
Not Important	28
Unknown	13



Availability

	Responses
Excellent	1
Adequate	31
Marginal	28
No Known Source	10
Unknown	46



General Comments

General Comments
No comments.
Good job! Thank you.
I am surprised that a survey focused on land use planning for sustainable communities doesnt include housing as an independent category, considering that transportation and air quality for example are, and that residential uses account for the l
The intersection of data and necessary policies is lower on the scale. Precision of data is not essential as trends are useful. There is much known now about the physical world and human activity and examples to follow. What is essential is pub
Excellent survey
Pretty general overview; hard to see usefulness
The topic of growth strategies and sustainable communities must focus on the service providers of backbone services (sewer, water, power, fire) as these are the big cost items and their use should be maximized. It is critical that organizatiosn such a
Need more cross-sectional and multi-dimensional data. Need the data at granular level.
The internet has made so much data available and is revolutioninzing our ability to plan for public health needs and trends. Finding what is needed and organizing the data is still a problem.
You should have broken this survey into several individual sureveys to be completed over a more extended period of time. This is far more important than the time alotted.
Adequacy and importance varies greatly by jurisdiction and reigon. Avoid costly one-time data aquisition projects and duplication of local efforts. Focus on standards and tools for sharing data developed by the agency responsible for maintaining that da
All of the cities in Solano County could use the full range of GIS-accessible data. The County has been very generous in helping Benicia as a beta site access the basics.
Costs of data acquisition, processing, and display are costly, time consuming, and often require speciality technical staff that is hard to develop in smaller agencies. Recommend scaling data collection to size of area and diversity of issues.
Data on Crime at the local level is very important to developing sustainable communities and should be included, the availability of data is usually left up the police and sherrif departments, and they are not always willing to share that info. Glad to s
Development of a list of information that IS available, with links or websites, that could be posted in one place would be very helpful.
For a small city, most of the information that we collect is project by project, all compiled by consultants. Although we don't have most of this data in-house, the data can be found elsewhere. The one data area that is severely lacking is the informati
Good luck!!
Having the information for sustainability is useful but you need the staff to read, process, apply and track it.
In general, I don't think any of the survey components are anything less than important and many are essential to the planning process. The availability is due in large part to affordability, funding and budget.

General Comments
In order to address various aspects of air, water and land pollution in CA, it is critical to evaluate our priorities. While traveling all over Europe several times, it was very apparent that the public transportation system there was very efficient and w
N/A
Survey used too many varied topics in single categories. In any given category, some of the information is essential - some of it isn't at all.
Thank you.
The key to our success is the coordination of the County, our five municipalities, BCAG, Air Quality, Cal-FIRE and our colleges (Butte and CSU Chico) as well as a very active and involve citizenry. We have seen this in the last 3 years of the creation of
The more land use planning data that is available is wonderful in helping planners do a better job, but due to budget constraints and the expense of purchasing GIS sofware it is often not budgeted for, so therefore, cities and counties have to rely on old
What happens next after the survey results?
survey seems a little heavy on the social engineering bent. thank you for the opportunity to provide comment. Don Lockhart, AICP Assistant Executive Officer Sacramento LAFCo 1112 I Street, Suite 100 Sacramento, CA 95814-2836 916.874.2937 916.874.2939 (FA

Farming Comments
none
Often difficult to obtain mapping information for crops. Farmland Mapping availability is good.
Specific detail on these items is more appropriate at the County-wide or regional level.
No comments.
The City of Novato is not in an agricultural community
Soil and climate should be the highest priority for data and the conversion of ag lands from these soils to lesser soils in less favorable climates and the added cost of production as a result including water consumption, chemicals, transportation and
Could be useful data due to the environmental impacts related to farming, but I don't know of a good source from where to get the data.
Although there is a lot of farming in the unincorporated areas surrounding the City of Ojai, there is little farming within the boundaries of the City of Ojai.
Environmental needs this for (a) farmland impacts, (b) 404 permit input on fiber and food production, and (c) community impacts
Essential to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies. We rely on staff, state agencies, local governments and private consultants to provide information on farming data.
Farming data is collected through the Agricultral Commissioners office. Data is published in the crop report and submitted annually to the Board of Supervisors
Farming data is important to c=rural communities due to economic impact and management of natural resources such as water.
Little farm land left in our jurisdiction, but information on the suitability of it in urban environments would help promote sustainability concepts.

Farming Comments
Love it.
My functions relate to a fully urbanized community within the San Francisco metropolitan area.
N/A - Built out City with no farmland in or near
Need farmland classification only, e.g. prime, Williamson Act
No direct link to transportation planning and construction
No notable agricultural activities currently take place within our City limits. Some agricultural activities do occur within our Sphere of Influence.
Not Applicable
Pesticide Use information is available online and can be accessed by anyone from the public. Additionally, specific pesticide use reports can also be requested from DPR. However, those reports do not include home use pesticides and other non-agricultural
The state farmland maps are useful. However, information on the impacts of the use of the land as farmland on the soil has not been forthcoming.
We are able to access Farming Data from the County Agricultural Commissioner. Most farming activities occur in the County lands surrounding the City, but not very many actually occur within the City.
We do not have any farms within the City limits.
current economic data seems highly proprietary.

Biota Comments
No comments.
Difficult to obtain data. Often considered proprietary by State agencies or not provided in a format that can be easily converted to local GIS systems.
We have good data on sites that have been surveyed. No data on biotic habitats where no surveys have been conducted.
Biological data is critical to EIRs
Would be useful information for environmental protection and planning, but the sources of the data are multiple and time needed to collect the data for planning purposes would be prohibitive.
Accurate information can help determine the amount of environmental review for potential projects and how to prioritize project development work. The need for accurate data is more signfiicant in our habitat conservation/natural communities conserva
The valley floor has little habitat value which has mostly been displaced by agriculture. We do need information on wildlife corridors and jurisdictional wetlands in foothill areas.
Much of this data is available from Cal/EPA
We are working on updating our map, utilizing biological expertise from another County department.
The ability to localize food soures is difficult to ascertain.
As far as I know there are some available data on endangered species and their habitat. There are also some data on invasive species but they are incomplete. The same goes for animal pests and diseases. Most of the time, an epidemic has already occurred b

Biota Comments
BCAG is doing a NCCP/HCP for most of our county. The data that has been and is being generated has been incorporated into the writing of Butte County General Plan 2030, which is 3/4ths complete... You can check our progress at http://www.buttegeneralplan
CEQA/NEPA process is effective in info collection
Data generated as part of the HCP/NCCP have been very useful
Essential to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies. We rely on staff, state and federal agencies, local governments and private consultants to provide information on biota data.
General data is being developed as part of the Solano County Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) process. There are other general sources of data on key habitat areas. However, site specific data is generally gathered at the project level.
Have in GIS and many site-specific studies for planning applications.
Important to understand enviornmental impacts.
Lack of habitat conservation plans hampers public works projects.
Love it.
More detailed vegetation mapping, probablistic species occupation models, wildlife connectivity, seasonal movement pattern, and fisheries data is needed.
N/A
N/A - Built out City - Our urban wildlife consists of skunks, Rats, Possums, raccoons, and the occational coyote.
Need better wetlands data.
Need classification data to use in land use scenario planning
Need habitat conservation areas for the 8-county San Joaquin Valley. Requires Habitat conservation plan. Some exist all of SJCOG and portions of Kern. Plans also missing Mountain and Desert portions of region.
Only needed when preparing environmental documents for transportation protject plans and specificiations. Usually managed by specialty consultants, therefor not that important for our staff.
Outside consultants are hired when and/if data is needed.
Regional Government Agency has been instrumental is supplying this information.
Riverside County has the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan whihc has been very beneficial.
Some habitat and species data is "controlled or need to use" basis only. This limits avoidance of impacts and could lead to project delays.
The Inyo County Water Department collects data to substantiate compliance with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power/Inyo County Long Term Water agreement. Data is very comprehensive.
This data is used primarily for environmental assessments related to re-development and/or new development projects.
We are currently developing a Habitat Conservation Plan, and have generated a great deal of information internally.

Boundaries Comments
WE have a good GIS service in the County.

Boundaries Comments
Sphere of Influence boundaries often not available (LAFCO)
Same as above
We are updating boundary data on an ongoing continual basis.
Boundary data on local agencies that deliver backbone infrastructure (sewer, water, fire) is essential. The special districts boundaries and spheres of influence should be a critical part of developing growth strategies.
No comments.
Each Local Agency Formation Commission should have very detailed data for every jurisdiction and service provider.
I know of few boundary issues that can not be determined either through agency contact or internet research.
Several known sources for this data exist and are currently utilized by this department.
Excellent at the political and formal boundary files, but not good at neighborhood level
We are developing drinking water boundaries for the entire state of California
Housing, land use, transportation and the public health impacts of the choices in these arenas have to be measured/quatified at the neighborhood level--a level that data are not captured or aggregated. For health data, data below census tract level are
A single web based location with current non-generic contact information for all agencies by function is needed.
Boundaries data are readily available from either City or County files
City maintains a GIS which includes most of not all of the important planning-related boundaries.
Data is available but often in different formats or coordinate systems. Data is maintained by individual entities and there is no one stop shop for current boundaries data.
Essential to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies. We rely on staff, state agencies, local governments and private consultants to provide information on boundaries data.
Have in GIS
Information available now on GIS.
Need more of political and state boundaries outside of the agency.
Not particularly needed for most transportation issues. Specific property determinations for purchase of right-of-way for construction is the most common need.
Regions use cities and unincorporated boundaries
The rural areas need affordable or free access to GIS data layers.
Useful.
We coordinate very well with our five incorporated municipalities.
varies greatly w/budget/sophistication of agency - publico ften superior to private - i.e., water company

Climate Comments

Climate Comments
No comments.
Same as above
Improvements needed in some GHG emission inventory categories, as well as acknowledgement that some benefits of emissions reductions measures accrue out of state
GHG emissions inventories have been completed on a gross countywide scale, but no data for specific industries and no thresholds of significance have been established. Need data like the Institute of Traffic Engineers has developed for uses that generate traffic.
Better information about green house gases, significance thresholds, and mitigation measures will soon be essential to assure CEQA compliance.
This will be important in context with biological data especially in respect to global climate change and its effect on biological resouces.
The data is adequate for the general policies necessary for developing sustainability goals and standards.
Health sector knows little about this. Needs to be downsized for local use and modeling.
With the growing importance of Climate Change,this data is increasingly important
Data will be critical with the implementation of SB 375 and AB 32
The carrying capacity of our air and transfer patterns is essential to addressing out of area contributions to air problems.
This is important data necessary for proper environmental planning and for allocation of resources. I don't know of a good source from where to get this data.
We need to be familiar with these issues to respond to government requirements on GHG inventories and so forth.
3rd party standards for energy data interchange are required to be effective at jurisdictional GHG inventories. ISTM, ANSI or other utility billing & information inter-change standards would be very helpful. In addition, IOU treatment of the data as propietary & hyper confidential precludes accurate and comprehensive jursidictional GHG inventories.
Air Basin for GHG is global. Requires global monitoring, not just California.
Although I believe these data are widely available, I have no knowledge of how widely available they are. However, I have seen various studies on each of those variables so all these databases must be widely available.
As as Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO), we are most interested in greenhouse gas emission inventories as they relate to transportation activities.
Changes with the weather???
Climate data would be useful.
County APCD good repository of data
Data are available, but difficult to obtain or fee required to obtain.
Essential in establishing the potential hazards created by the new development and how it affects the existing development.
Essential to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies. We rely on staff, federal and state agencies, local governments and private consultants to provide information on atmospheric and climate data.
I would like better data on how climate change will affect tidal levels.
Important for air quality conformity and hot spot analysis (modeling).
Important to understand impacts associated with mandates such as AB 32.
More regional information is necessary so we can see where our City fits into the larger picture.
No direct link to transportation planning and construction. At best an indirect issue when determining the sizing of roadway drainage features.
Some information is easy to find, other data sources are non-existent.

Climate Comments
State mandates make the need for this information useful in the future. Our concern is that these measures will adversly affect economic development and growth and that in this time of shrinking government adding new layers of requirements will be hard to administer within current fiscal constraints.
The need exists for Regional data that is prepared on the same criteria used state wide.
The rural nature of our county and inflow of contaminants from adjoining urban areas make data difficult to collect and analyze. limited funding does not permit extensize admospheric and climate data.
Until threshold are established for Ghg's it is going to be difficult to adequately evaluate projects. In the meantime, the data for evaluating projects should be cetnrally located and modeled, perhaps something similar to URBEMIS.
We need more accurate maps with climate change scenarios so we can better assess risks and accomodate the range of change
Will become more important in future.
moving target contantly being refined.

Economy Comments
No comments.
ABAG does a good job of projecting employment and population growth, but no data available for costs associated with climate change.
there are too many data variable included under this heading to characterize the availability of each of them under one of the above categories.... for example, employment and household income data are both critical, and various sources have pros and cons, depending on the application
If it isn't economically sustainable, it isn't sustainable. The effect of regional sales tax models should be assessed for their effect on overall sustainablity of the economy.
Would like better access to EDD data to help with welfare-to-work planning and travel forecasting. Would lke to develop capability for address/parcel specific job data by sector.
The true cost of doing business and economic development are not articulated nor documented. The full cost of transportation is calculated which is the necessary federal actions and policies in consort with the cost of current transportation on work productivity, public health and other life-cycle cost criteria.
Don't know where to find information on costs associated with climate change mitigation/adaptation. General information on economy adequate through various sources.
Many categories included here - some have excellent data sources and others do not have much. Need a more detailed survey of specifica areas. This is essential data to get at the very powerful macro level impacts and to address inequalities and disparities
Cities will likely need to become more familiar with these issues to respond to government requirements. It would be good if there was an updated source of information made available to local agencies.
I'm unaware of good data regarding the potential costs associated with climate change mitigation/adaptation.
Specific data needs are jobs by parcel or address. This requires huge resources to perform quality control.
This data is important for environmental planning, such as waste management and future disposal capacities which relate directly to econimic activity (manufacturing). The data is available from many sources and is relatively easy to find and organize.
U.S. Census covers this generally. More development needs to be done on environmental justice data.
Census data serves as the primary resource with very few additional analyses being conducted.

Economy Comments
Current data sets are sufficient to address the near term needs for better land use planning to reduce GHGH emissions. However, long term data needs will increase to drive more sophisticated and sensitive land use and transportation models with integrated econometric modules requires. Much of this data already exist, (such land prices, rent values, parcel data, etc) but are not readily available.
Current information sources have data available at the regional, county, or city level. As an MPO, data is most useful at the TAZ or block group level. ACS data should assist with data frequency concerns.
Demographic/economic data needed for model development and equity analysis/consideration. Surveys either inconsistent or infrequent to provide valid sample
Employment by catagory by site critical but expensive to obtain and difficult to disaggregate by place, e.g. shopping centers, business which distribute payroll out of one location in a region so all employment is assigned to that area.
Important
Important for social justice.
Important to assessing the socioeonomic and environmnetal justice impacts of energy and energy related projects,future green jobs, and developing alternatve energy sources and technologies. Need more information to plan for climate change mitigation/adaption.
In order to project the future developments, economic data is very important.
Information on our economy is difficult to obtain on a town by town basis. Tourism makes up nearly 70% of our economy.
It would be beneficial if this data could be found by census tract. As often the Inland Empire is lumped together or Riverside data is for the entire County or by zip code. This skews the data as zip codes cross out into the County.
It would be better on a micro basis so that we can address local needs.
Mainstreaming the planning for mitigation & adaptation to the changing climate.
More data is needed on social well-being, workforce conditions and health impacts, labor conditions among undocumented immigrants, impact of current economic downturn on health and well-being etc.
Much of the data is out-of-date Census derived data. Other information such as costs associated with climate change mitigation has not been studied at the local level.
No direct link to transportation planning and construction. At best an indirect factor when sizing transportation projects. However, this information is readily available from the Department of Finance and is required to be used per state guidelines when preparing future transportation planning documents.
Scattered data available - would help to have broken down by jurisdiction or regionally.
Since economics is something I have no expertise about, I have no knowledge of how widely these data are available. However, I think these data will likely be very important in addressing climate change and its impact on economy.
The challenges here include the fact that the Census has changed their concentrations. I can no longer get economic data for my local city - it is county wide. County wide data is not sufficient for many grant applications and other projects. This puts rural cities in a catch-22: if we do the studies ourselves they are not accepted but there are no longer federal studies to use.
The information on a city-wide (4 square miles) scale is difficult to obtain.
We are embarking on economic development.
important for growth/absorbtion of land inventory projection

Economy Natural Resources Comments
No comments.
Again, these are more county-wide or regional issues.
Sames as above
We have data on mineral and geothermal resources, but not enough data on wind, wave energy potential. Poor data on fisheries, forestry.
Please see comments above. The economy is fluid and will change and in the case of sustainability, must change. Information is necessary to understand trends and costs, but it is not necessary to have perfect information. The key is to identify chang
Also need other types of energy resource (e.g. solar).
This data could assist in planning for future energy needs and energy generation using alternative and sustainable sources of energy. The sources are varied.
Essential to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies. We rely on staff, federal and state agencies, local governments and private consultants to provide natural resource data.
Expecting to complete an economic study in the next few years.
Important to help determine travel origin/destinations, routes to carry big trucks, equipment, hazmat, etc.
Marine Hydrokinetic energy research and information is needed.
Mining in Inyo County is slowly being phased out as more wilderness is being established. This is having a detremental effect on the economy of Inyo. 65% of the County is currently in wilderness. Less than 2% is in private holding.
N/A - Built out City no natural resources as described in this question.
No direct link to transportation planning and construction
Not well known. Needed for environmental analysis.
Only tourism is important to us, the other data is not because we are in an urbanized area.
This is needed for context sensitive solutions that recognize local community quality of life and prioriites
scattered and not readily available.

Elevation Comments
We do not have a detailed map of countywide topography. USGS maps provide an initial basis but often need supplemental surveys.
No comments.
updating flood plain info apparently is very difficult for FEMA, based on what they have shown us.
Too specific for most city planning issues.

Elevation Comments
Very necessary information for environmental planning such as in flood protection, erosion control, waste landfill construction, water shed planning, view shed planning, etc. Mutiple sources available.
Global climate changes should be factored into any models.
Data within the planning area is good but county wide data has a much lower resolution.
Elevation information is used on our aerial photo ortho-rectification process. Current data is not suitable for urban rectification. Urban level LIDAR coverage of 2 ft contours would be adequate.
Important to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies. We rely on staff, federal and state agencies, local governments and private consultants to provide elevation data.
Lack of local funding has hampered the maintenance of adequate benchmarking.
Slope development and possible land/mud slide hazards need to be assessed prior to any new development being in place.
Some elevation data has been digitized and incorporated into our GIS
Terrain and spatial data are essential to proper design of transportation facilitities.
Very useful, but programs that have this data are expensive to purchase.
We receive this data from San Mateo County.
local mapping but not shared

Environment Comments
No comments.
again, too many variables aggregated here. . . and not sure how "infill" fits in this category. . .
CEQA/NEPA does poor job of addressing cumulative impacts
Essential information for all aspects of environmental protection and planning. The sources of the information are multiple and the accuracy of the information and relavance for being current could be improved.
There is not standard protocol for data collection in the listed areas above and comparison are difficult. There is limited monitoring of mitigation programs and no performance measurement standard or standards for determining actual change. Som
Additional work needed on emissions related to management of organic materials such as manure, biosolids, green waste. Issue of cross-agency regulatory conflicts dominates many efforts... additional work needed on how to acknowledge cross-media benef
Cities, especially small cities such as Fowler, need a readily avialable data base and a checklist format of potential impacts and applicable mitigation measures which can be applied to local projects.
Your list of example data is too broad for me to comment meaningfully on the importance or availability.

Environment Comments
Available from Cal/EPA
In Sacramento County, environmental analysis and CEQA compliance are done by a separate department, and are not the direct responsibility of the planning department.
Essential to track impacts and monitor progress & establish goals & objectives and hold accountable
Information is essential for long-range transportation planning.
More data needs to be made available in easily digestible formats. Data by geographic regions (cities in the county) would be particularly helpful.
like many areas, enforcement doesn't keep up with science
A must have.
All of the project sare reviewed under the CEQA (NEPA if needed) standards.
Current information marginal for climate-related information.
Essential to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies. We rely on staff, federal and state agencies, local governments and private consultants to provide environmental data.
Greater/easier access to environmental documents would help facilitate many decisions. Many documents are available but are difficult to locate.
Having a central clearinghouse that makes information from the reams & reams of data would be particularly useful.
Only needed when preparing environmental documents for transportation protject plans and specificiations. Usually managed by specialty consultants, therefor not that important for our staff.
Private conservation easements are hard to come by and not readily available in the public domain.
Some environmental data is in electronic form however most is not.
Some information is available but no clearinghouse for all of the information exists.
Still requires site specifc analysis and study.
The data exists in individual locations, but there aren't resources that link the data together wholistically. Also, water quality and air quality data is often spotty due to funding.
The information is typically scattered with many owners.
The pendulum seems to have swung far to one side when you need to be able to contain the runoff from a twenty year flood on your development.
There are some sources listed above that are readily available but not all. This is a very encompassing question.
These types of data are inadequate and sometimes unavailable but are very important to the evaluation of how climate change, environmental pollutants, and chemicals affect air, water and soil. More resources are needed to collect these data for further ev
Where do I dump this used paint can?
groundwater basin modeling needed
scattered data sources and no good main source

Geo-science Comments
Same as above
A map showing naturally occuring asbestos formations within Amador County would be beneficial.
We are embarking on a trail planning project and am not sure how available this information will be.
Some issue areas too specific for city planning; others, such as soils and groundwater information very important.
Because the science is variable for those listed, it is not possible to generalize about the availability of data. Again, the trend of populations near certain threatened areas should be adequate to determine state policy.
Essential to regional planning and growth and development planning, and the sources of information are sveral and are accurate and reliable.
All seismic faults have NOT been conclusively mapped, but the City does have clearly defined Alquist Priolo zones and general information on key geotechnical hazards. Project level review includes third party geotchnical review and analysis.
City has general info regarding soil composition and has some site-specific geotechnical reports that have been prepared in conjunction with development projects
Earthquake?
Essential to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies. We rely on staff, federal and state agencies, local governments and private consultants to provide geoscientific data.
Geological data is probably already available widely but more importantly, the relationship between these geological data and environmental changes may not be widely available yet.
I don't know where to start on this topic.
In some areas, the soil data is not readily available for assessment of issues such as erosion and wetlands.
Inyo's data base is fairly comprehensive with regard to the above.
Low-intensity development calls for stormwater to infiltrate into the soil. There is a lack of data on percolation rates in urban areas, particularly with heavy clay soils.
Needed for assess the possiblility of any geoligic shifts and movements that might affect the development as well as updating and expanding the possible evaculation routes for the city.
Needed to build/improve facilities that are sustainable and safe (not built on faultlines).
No known data source.
Only local, site specific, soil and geological information is needed for transportation planning and design. Regional information is not very useful.
The information described would be used a "constraint" when developing transportation infrastructure and developing land use scenarios.
groundwater basin modeling needed here, too
locally available

Health Comments
Currently our department generally does not utilize this information.

Health Comments
Again community risk factor data is not well developed(e.g., regular formal tracking of "adverse childhood experiences"). Primary prevention is ALWAYS overlooked. Injury prevention, mental health and substance misuse are all a
As might be expected, additional research needed on risks associated with specific substances and products
No comments.
We would like to get locational information on diabities and obesity information and see if we can track any relationships over the long term with implementation of bicycle/pedestrian projects and programs.
Surveys do not allow downscaling to local levels as they are usually either statewide (BRFS) or in the case of CHIS can just get county estimates.
Data are generally available down to the community or neighborhood level. Further, there is little capacity for real time surveillance that beyond that for infectious diseases
See above.
Walabilit. Transit impacts should be evaluated by combining these data to urban system data but no such combined data exists. Should coordinate with COunty Public Health Departments.
Essential in order to understand service delivery needs.
Essential informaion necessary in Public Health planning and resource allocation. There are multiple srouces of this information and it is widely available from many sources.
Essential to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies. We rely on staff, federal and state agencies, local governments and private consultants to provide public health data.
Knowledge of local environmental hazards is important.
No direct link to transportation planning and construction
Same as above
projection of possibel growth forecast and the services need to support the growth is essential in forward (long range) planning.

Health Clinical Comments
No comments.
we lack what is available for clients in the SF Bay Area
Health Impact Assessments are becoming more relevant to land use planning.
Hospital ER info has not been used in our bicycle /pedestrian planning projects. We eventually will need to look into this. Our health department doesn't even do this yet.
This is another area of data that has few standard protocols for collecting and thus hard to compare. The importance of the data is central to understand the relationship of public health and sustainable development.

Health Clinical Comments
Data in some areas are better than other. IMPORTANT MISSING FACTOR here is data on primary prevention efforts (essential but currently not very good data) and community risk factors
Not usually available at local scale. Medical encounter data usually not available. Timeliness is poor
Essential information for planning service allocation and public health outreach and education. The sources of informaiton are many and are sufficient for the need.
Missing: Geo-specific data on access to or coverage of health care, location of non-hospital, preventive and primary care. Additionally, data systems that link health care delivery and disease management to neighborhood/community health status/profiles
Again, need for assesing the possible disasters that might affect the city functionality in an emergency ssituations.
No direct link to transportation planning and construction
Not typically included in analysis involved in siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies.
These issues addressed by other County Departments.
This topic has never come up with regard to sustainability or climate issues.
Will become important as the population ages and public transportation becomes more critical to getting the population to services.
life safety service capacity

Basemap Comments
arcata has GIS mapping and doing more all the time
Sacramento County maintains dedicated cartographic and GIS functions.
No comments.
WE have good GIS and IT support.
The information is adequate for policy decisions, but the message about changing governmental activity may need to have more information to gain support.
Base map data is important as not all cities have access to GIS.
Mapping data is ciritical to planning for public health needs and resource allocation, and the various sources of this data are excellent and easily accessible.
City and County GIS mapping is available.
City has GIS system with this data available in a user friendly manner.
City maintains a fairly comprehensive GIS.
Essential to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies. We rely on staff, federal and state agencies, local governments and private consultants to provide base map data.
Expensive to purchase good sofware that provided this data.

Basemap Comments
Expensive to regularly collect and process air photos so they are useful
Lack of local funding is precluding the maintenance of geographic information systems and local imagery.
N/A
Terrain and spatial data are essential to proper design of transportation facilitities.
This information is in our GIS but topography could be better.
Would only be useful if information was frequently updated and could be sorted to filter out inapplicable data.
available at the local level
varies greatly w/budget/sophistication of agency - publico ften superior to private - i.e., water company

Landcover Comments
No comments.
Same as above
topographic maps are outdated, need better data related to groundwater basins.
Information does exist at certain levels - Legacy is a good example - but this information is essential for the broader decision making necessary for watershed management and appropriate land uses including transmission lines, alternative energy si
I know of no readily available data of a scale useful for city planning.
Essential regional planning information for development and for environmental controls. GIS Mapping and other sources make this information wide spread and readily accesssible.
National land cover data set is an excellent data source but it is grid format which has limited usability.
Trees and other greenscape show impacts on human health and significant benefit in adaptation planning
All local C.O.G.'s should have this data available.
Aerial photos are integrated into GIS, but updated data is needed.
Essentail to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies. We rely on staff, federal and state agencies, local governments and private consultants to provide land cover data.
Existing data is insufficient.
N/A
N/A - Built out City fully urbanized
Terrain and spatial data are essential to proper design of transportation facilitities.
The basic land use is good for planning but not detailed enough for refined decisions during project delivery.
Urban heat island effect mitigation is very important for Southern California to reduce GHG emissions from HVAC loads.

Landcover Comments
Would be useful, but don't have access to programs that provide this data.
available at the local level

Imagery Comments
We have developed local sources, but it is expensive to create resulting in infrequent updating.
Information not kept current
No comments.
google maps are great
We use this all the time to for checking site conditions and for helping to disaggregate demographic data we get from ABAG.
This is the most efficient and cost effective way to gather more physical data, provide a common data source for comparative purposes and to measure changes and performance quickly. Resources should be concentrated in enhancing this data collection an
We use google and bing maps which are not always current.
Critical information for planning and for passive surveillance and response. Example, illegal waste disposal in remote areas. The available data sources are excellent.
Expensive to collect and process
Have access to many imagery data sets of varing quality. Some high quality imagery data sets are available but limitied to recent past. Histroical imagery very important to this agency when trying to assess where histroic contamination may exist on a pa
I would like to be able to complete an urban forest inventory, and a LIDAR survey would be ideal, but lack of local funds is precluding this effort.
I wouldn't know where to start other than the city's GIS system and/or google maps/earth.
Important to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies. We rely on staff, federal and state agencies, local governments and private consultants to provide imagery data.
More frequent updates would be beneficial. No remotely sensed data is available.
N/A
Not updated regularly makes it difficult to use the data.
Satellite imagery is a very useful tool in transportation design.
See above response.
Very useful in planning land use.
We can access free data like Google, but that is not sufficient for many local jurisdictional purposes. There are no funds to pay for an orthophoto flight of our area.
We have adequate aerial photographs but no satellite imagery.
We need to develop a better urban imagery plan that is adequate for assessing changes in urban land use at 3-5 year intervals. NAIP is OK but not really adequate for urban applications.

Imagery Comments
could be more frequently updated but a good source of information for planning purposes

Military Comments
n/a
There are no military bases that affect our city.
OPR databases have been adequate for CEQA review and other purposes, but little else is available.
No military bases or facilities in the City of San Marcos.
No comments.
This data is excellent, but generally not available to the public.
Clean-up of contaminated former military sites is increasingly important as growth is occurring in areas that were formerly remote. The data availability varies but is usually reliable.
DTSC asserts that Army Corps data for Benicia Arsenal is incomplete
I think these data are available but I do not know if access to the data is available.
Imagery for some bases has been masked out.
Important to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies. We rely on staff, federal and state agencies, local governments and private consultants to provide imagery data.
N/A
No direct link to transportation planning and construction
No military installations in our jurisdiction.
Relates to routing people/equipment and hazardous materials.
Since 9/11 all air photo and other data are unavailable for our federal military installation
There may be security issues with dissemination of some of this type data.
all 3 local military bases decommissioned.
could obtain from local bases but not fully shared with public.

Inland Water Comments
Same as earlier comments. Sources are often deemed proprietary and/or not provided in a format that is easily transferred to local GIS systems.
Need better data on groundwater
local planning requirements are pending updating of flood zone criteria
No comments.
See previous comments about how data is collected, protocols and potential for remote sensing.
Sacramento has areas of potential flooding protected by levees.
Essential information for flood control planning, environmental planning and response, and for public safety. The data sources are excellent and reliable.
To my knowledge, flood plain zone data is only now becoming digitized
Usually flood zone maps are notorious for their inconsistency.
Butte County is still lacking an "official" digital FEMA map.
City does not currently have access to this data.
Critical in order to manager natural resources, growth, land use, regulatory issues and flood mitigation.
Essential to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies. We rely on staff, federal and state agencies, local governments and private consultants to provide inland water data. Need more information to plan for climate change mitigation/adaption.
Impacts of climate change on local water data is not known
Mapping information is very useful in preparing transportation project plans.
N/A
The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power owns and controls in excess of 300,000 acres of property in Inyo County. Streams, lakes etc., are primarily controlled by this agency. Data is fairly comprehensive.
There was a major change to the flood plain when a railroad grade separation was completed in the 1990s. The flood insurance study should have been updated, but it was not.
levee status data varies greatly. Delta is a challenge.
scattered and no one good source

Geodetic Comments
No comments.
Used frequently in environmental enforcement and illegal disposal response. The data is wide spread and easily attained, with very good reliability.

Geodetic Comments
N/A
No good database for these, locally managed but not a shared resource.
Not typically considered when siting power plants, transmission facilities, and developing alternatve energy sources and technologies.
Terrain and spatial data are essential to proper design of transportation facilitities.

Ocean Comments
No comments.
marginal data available on sea level rise.
Not applicable to inland county
Our community is 150 miles from the ocean.
This is marginal because of uncertainties as well as lack of adequate data points. Remote sensing go a long way on improving this data gap. As I understand it, the US lags other developed and developing countries in remote sensing and application.
Would be important data for coastal use and planning, along with regional planning for growth near lakes, estuaries, drainage, etc. I have no idea where to attain this data.
Essential to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies. We rely on staff, federal and state agencies, local governments and private consultants to provide ocean/esturaris data. Need more information to plan for climate change mitigation/adaption.
Global warming and climate change. Need to decide whether to elevate existing facilities (for example).
N/A
N/A
The majority of California Counties are not on the coast.
There is lack of data on anticipated tide levels due to climate change.
Tidal flows do influence some Fairfield area creeks, potentially resulting in flood events.
We are not on the ocean or an estuary in the Sierras.
We need more information on coastal sediment transport and interaction with riverine systems.
climate change impacts on sea level are going to be very important for coastal communities.
salt water intrusion issue for Delta

Land ownership Comments
Fresno County assessor does a good job making information available. Easements, covenants and deed restrictions are not readily available, but then are not generally needed.
Typically maintained by counties and accessed by cities by agreement with counties.
Need better data on easements and restrictions
No comments.
Ultimately the ownership and so forth are figments of economic interests which can be tested or modified by global challenges; therefore, the information is valuable but not essential in setting policies for public health, safety and welfare nor in e
highly variable
Essential information for enforcement activities, and the data is readily avaiable and reliable.
Parcel information is very important, difficult to obtain and data updates are to infrequent (typically once a year from local agencies)
APN data available but complex to organize and analyze due to size of files and necessity for field verification
As previously discussed, it would be beneficial to have more conservation easement information.
Data is readily available.
Essential to land use planning.
Essential to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies. We rely on staff, federal and state agencies, local governments and private consultants to provide land ownership data.
It is often difficult to reliably obtain all pertinent property related information.
N/A
Need more detailed information. Most important for new integrated land use transportation models.
Parcel ownership data is integrated into our GIS. Parcel boundaries and rights-of-way are also accessed via GIS. Easement data is incomplete.
Specific property determinations for purchase of right-of-way for construction a very important need when designing new transportation projects that affect private property rights.
The ability to consider easements and restrictiion is not readily searchable in a manner to combine with other conservation lands.
We do not have the funds to pay for services such as Metro Scan.
available at regional level
varies greatly w/budget/sophistication of agency - public often superior to private - i.e., water company

Planning Comments
again, variable

Planning Comments
Maintained and developed locally, but no central source of information by County.
Would like similar level of detail from the cities in the County.
No comments.
Critical information to ensure that future environments meet public needs and are properly managed. Correct planning at this phase is essential, and the many sources of data available are very good.
Date related to GHG is in its infancy
In this case the information is vital for decision making, but marginally available because some of the information is flawed or not static or not documented.
This information would be useful to respond to government requirements.
Data base for Inyo is fair. Additional information would be helpful.
Data is available for the metro area, but lacking for the small cities and any data that does exist is usually not in a GIS or practical format.
Each jurisdiction use different classifications so additional efforts are required to make it useful for regional planning. Land use impacts on energy and GHG emission would be useful.
Essential to land use planning, but expensive to purchase data.
Essential to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies. We rely on staff, federal and state agencies, local governments and private consultants to planning and development policy data.
Jurisdictional GHG emission inventory protocols are important to develop. Most inventories for AB 32 and others are based around management control rather than jurisdictional control.
More GHG inventory information needed at locallevel.
N/A
Only site specific information relative to a particular transportation project would be relevant.
Paucity of information regarding climate-related issues.
There is no combined source of information at the regional level for land use information. Some cities do have in-house data but it's in various stages.
This groups a very wide variety of information, some of which is available and others unavailable. Not really a useful category.
Using GIS the info is very good and very detailed
We are concerned with the City's ability to track greenhouse gas emission given staffing constraints.
available but from multiple sources and not well organized.
varies greatly w/budget/sophistication of agency - public often superior to private - i.e., water company

Social – Cultural Comments
No comments.

Social – Cultural Comments
Decisions affect humans and human activity affects the environment, and how to affect human decision making about their activity is necessary to have an understanding of their cultural sense.
There is no useful database available for most sites. But how could you provide such a data base without extensive field analysis?
We understand why this information is sensitive, but support for archeological resource centers is somewhat limited. Would be helpful to provide more staff to improve turnaround times.
This information would be useful for ensuring perservation of historical sites. I have no idea where to attain this information.
Necessary for Environmental Justice.
Centralized access is not simple, in part due to consideration of sensitivity of data. Important native american sites can be totally absent from any datasource.
City has a limited amount of this data.
Comprehensive studies are needed, but until development is proposed it is not feasible.
Essential to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies. We rely on staff, federal and state agencies, local governments and private consultants to obtain social environment and cultural data.
Much of this data is confidential.
N/A
Only site specific information relative to a particular transportation project would be relevant. However, avoidance of historical and archaeological resources is a very high priority.
Protection of sites requires restrictions on access to data
scattered and much of it is confidential
useful for defining "comunities of interest"

Social – Demographic Comments
No comments.
Identification of income and non-english speakers helps taylor our projects and services.
current data on vulnerable populations, eg. farmworkers and homeless pops are chroncically inadequate
Certain information from Census or DOF are well-maintained but more detailed information from American Community Survey is difficult to access. Typically requires consultant-assistance which is expensive ofr local agencies.
Can we have a US Census more than every 10 years?
Limited sub-population and community level data
SACOG provides excellent data.

Social – Demographic Comments
This information is essential in planning resource allocation in public health, and the data availbale is very good.
Again, the census is no longer providing the data they used to for rural communities - they are providing it by county. This is insufficient.
Although these data may be available via the census data, it may not be very accurate for the present time. However, using the most current data will be very helpful in evaluating how these changes affect various demographics.
Census data for small areas inadequate, Data between decennial census years limited. ACS data has not proven to be that useful yet.
Data sets do a pretty good job of describing populations or subgroups, but do not help us locate them below the census tract level.
Essential to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies. We rely on staff, federal and state agencies, local governments and private consultants to obtain social environment and demographic data.
Essential, but by the time we receive the data it is out of date.
Every 10 year census data might be out of date when needed.
Needed for modeling, distribution of benefits/cost, trip generation rates, etc. Need to survey more frequently.
Transportation modeling is dependant on accurate demographic information.
Very useful in land use planning.
Would like to see improvements by the state in sub-county projections.
eco/env. justice
hard to obtain for limited geographic areas.

Social – Services Comments
No comments.
But not integrated
Don't know what 211 data is.
Essential information in plannnig resource allocation in public health, and the available data sources are good.
Relevant for Environmental Justice
Important to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies. We rely on staff, federal and state agencies, local governments and private consultants to obtain social environment - social service data.
N/A
Other County Departments are responsible for this information.
This information could be helpful in some situations, but generally is not relavent.

Social – Services Comments
This information requires constant updating.
Weak--Unified or connected data from the different service systems/sectors
While often available these data are sometimes held in obscure places whose existence may not be well known. Moreover, there is no central coordinating organization that has responsibility for maintaining the repository of information.
Will become more important for emergency planning, siting of facilities, and routing. For example: safe routes to school.
varies greatly w/budget/sophistication of agency - nomenclature not shared across service sector - ex. adjacent fire services record incidents differently.

Social – Political Comments
Sacramento Bee.
No comments.
We need to get voter approval for assessments. Getting information on political data helps us determine boundaries for districts and tailor our proposals.
Isn't this available from the County Clerk?
This information would assist planners in knowing the desires of the communities they serve. There are few soureces for this data.
N/A
Need more micro level information
Not important to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies.
This information could be helpful in some situations, but generally is not relavent.
Useful in analysis of election results for local sales tax programs
available but not well organized.

Social – Educational Comments
No comments.
Essential information for public health outreach and education. The census data that comes out every tne years is very useful in this regard, but no other sources of data are known.
Except for some sub-groups and small area data

Social – Educational Comments
Necessary for Environmental Justice.
Historical school performance/funding by attendance areas would be useful to gage performance of land use policies. Attendance areas change too often to compare historical data.
N/A
Not important to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies.
This information could be helpful in some situations, but generally is not relavent.
We have a serious problem with youths finishing High School in the Oroville area.
available from school districts

Social – Behavioral Comments
Some surveys, but under funded and need improved methodology given cell phones and response rates
No comments.
Lack of specificity below the county/census track level
As more communities move to "sustainability" elements, they will be interested in this data.
Essential infomration for public health planning, education, and resource allocation. The data sources are adequate.
N/A
I think more work is needed for gathering these types of data.
Imporant for siting/evaluating intermodal transit facilities including Park and Ride lots, crime statistics. Safety impacts the use of planned and existing transportation facilities. Use of crime stats related to use of transportation services is both un
It would be helpful to have public health data to look at the helath land use linkage.
Not important to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies.
Other County Departments responsible for this information.
This information could be helpful in some situations, but generally is not relavent.
limited data at the local or regional level.

Social – Transportation
need better data on health related aspects
Not much cross-section information. Critical for Environmental Justice.
Very little on people and communities
No comments.
Please start geocoding the SWITRS (Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System)data. Caltrans traffic count infrastructure is very spotty.
Sources are developed locally and are not consistent.
Lack of specificity below the county/census track level
More data along these lines would be extremely helpful, especially broken down by cities. Politicians really want to know what is going on in their own jurisdicitons (as opposed to the county as a whole).
N/A
This information would be critical to regional planning, but the sources for this information are few.
Accident data difficult to geocode and does not include local law enforcement statistics on local roads.
Data on transportation in CA seems to be skewed towards automobile use. I think that railway and public transportation has not been made a priority in CA. Europe has a very extensive railway system and very expensive cars and fuel, which makes the population rely more on public transportation. Data from Europe on the impact of public transportation should be evaluated and studied more to apply to CA.
Essential to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies. We rely on staff, federal and state agencies, local governments and private consultants to obtain transportation related social factor data.
Most recent information often based or extrapolated from Census data which in most cases is obsolete a couple of years after the Census.
Same as above.
The data on vehicle miles traveled is not readily available or well explained.
The uses of data and the strategic issues related to functional use of this data must be developed before it is possible to rationally and efficiently aggregate the correct data.Right now we don't know what sate to collect because we don't know what data we need or that would be most useful.
This is a big deal in climate protection and traffic models to estimate VMT leave quite a bit to be desired.
Very important information relative to the planning, operation and maintenance of transportation facilities.
scattered due to jurisdcitional differences and oversight.

Social – Recreation Comments
varies by what kinds of parks. ..

Social – Recreation Comments
Sources are developed locally. Some information is collected for State and federal facilities, but are difficult to access and display.
No comments.
Lack of specificity below the county/census track level
N/A
Important to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies. We rely on staff, federal and state agencies, local governments and private consultants to obtain social environment and recreation data.
Inyo County offers easy access to the Sierra Nevada range for hiking, camping etc. Information and data relative to this function is readily available.
Recently completed Statewide Public Opinions and Attitudes (SPOA) survey on recreation.
Relates to rural accessibility.
This information could be helpful in some situations, but generally is not relavent.
varies greatly w/budget/sophistication of agency - recreation and park service providers.

Structures Comments
again -- too many variables. . so I checked essential for housing, but many of the other items would not be essential
No comments.
Many sources of this data exist and are readily avaiable.
Lack of comprehensive data on green buildings and on non-permitted facilities that use recycled materials in processing or manufacturing
Building records retained by the Assessor's office is comprehensive.
Commercial building footprints will become ever more important to our agency for the purpose of tracking jobs related to housing for the building our "sustainable communities strategy". At this time, there is no such data source for the area.
Data sources are many so the consistenct is always a problem to put them together.
Essential to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies. We rely on staff, federal and state agencies, local governments and private consultants to obtain structural data.
Lack of local funds is precluding an adequate inventory and inspection of locally owned structures.
Lots of data much less usable information. Distill it down to actionable items.
N/A
Our information for structures prior to the Riley Act is spotty.
This information could be helpful in some situations, but generally is not relavent.
levee info

Transportation Comments
We know where our facilities are. It would be good if the Census collected better and more frequent data on travel behavior of households. We need more detailed information but there are fewer resources being devoted to
Databases are available but are difficult to access at the local level.
No comments.
Could always use better data on traffic modeling and update our metrics for mobility and accessibility to focus more on pedestrian and non-motorized travel.
Only car driven data
Very important information for air quality, regional planning, and other functions. Data is wide-spread and readily accessible.
Essential to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies. We rely on staff, federal and state agencies, local governments and private consultants to obtain transportation data.
INtra regional freight movement is not very clear especially when trying to apply at a detailed geographic level. This is critical to what we do.
N/A
Need better information on what is moved and where it is housed.
Need to build more data layers related to bike and pedestrian facilities (bike paths, sidewalks, lockers, etc).
Transportation data will be submitted by the Public Works Department
Very important information relative to the planning, operation and maintenance of transportation facilities.

Utilities Comments
No comments.
State does have programs to provide the information to local agencies and will format the information as needed. Not all categories are provided however and it would be useful to have all of these categories of utilities and communications.
Necessary information for ensuring public health and safety, and the data sources are many and widespread.
The information is likely available but is provided by different organizations.

Utilities Comments
Carbon emissions management will require reliable large scale connectivity (internet) that is currently no available.
Essential to siting power plants, transmission facilities, and to developing alternatve energy sources and technologies. We rely on staff, federal and state agencies, local governments and private consultants to obtain utilities and communication data.
GIS
GIS includes City utilities: sewer, water, storm drainage, etc.
Information on recycled water implementation is lacking.
N/A
Relates to transport of hazmat.
Utility companies often consider this proprietery imformation and don't share any more information than they have to. Not conducive to cooperateive efforts for long range planning.
Very important information relative to the planning, operation and maintenance of transportation facilities.
We especially need water-related data.
varies greatly w/budget/sophistication of agency - capacity assessment. mapping often abysmal.